

PRICE \$2½ PER MONTH.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE Steamship
"YORKSHIRE,"
Main Lyon, will be despatched for the above
port, TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at FOUR
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1882. [1342]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SHANGHAI.
The Cargo and Passengers at through rates
for CHINA, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HAN-
KOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSEKI.
THE Company's Steamship
"FOOKSANG,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched as above
TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATTHEW & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [1344]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

13th July, 1882. [1329]
 DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.
 OUR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN,
 TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY,
 AND MELBOURNE.
 Taking through Cargo and Passengers to
 NEW ZEALAND PORTS, ETC.

THE Steamship
"NELSON."
 Captain Them, will be despatched as above via
 HONGKONG on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at
 FOUR P.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
 Hongkong, 14th July, 1882. [1345]

CASILE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
 Taking Cargo, at through rates for HAMBURG

THE Steamship
"MINARD CASTLE,"
 Skinner, Commander, expected here shortly
 from Foochow, will have immediate despatch
 for the above Port. Rate 22.30s per ton.
 For Freight or Passage apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 13th July, 1892. [1011]

WANTED Immediately, by an ENGLISH
 YOUNG LADY now resident in a family
 at Shanghai, an engagement as GOVERNESS
 to young children to teach them English,
 French and Music. She would be glad to receive
 herself useful in other ways. Address K. Y. Z.,
 10, Kiating Road, Shanghai. [1635]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on **MONDAY, the 31st July instant, at THREE O'CLOCK** in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong 19th July 1882. [1826

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com
pany will be CLOSED from the 18th to

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. A. COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [1327]

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

HEAD OFFICE, 1, KING WILLIAM
STREET, LONDON.

INSURANCES effected for life or short
Periods, with or without participation in
Profits, on Joint Lives and on the Limited pay-
ment system.

Medical Fee paid by the Society.

Reduced Rates of Premium during residence
in Europe.

Participating Policies, share in Profits after
6 years.

For Particulars, apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [1380]

MR. ABDOL SOHIAN ABBASS will
offer for Sale commencing
on WEDNESDAY, the 12th July

Arroz, Photographer,
The following GENTS lately imported,
About 2 dozen Dawson's make Gentlemen's
BOOTS.
About 21 dozen Dawson's make Ladies' and
Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
39 Dozen Gentlemen's WHITE LINEN
COLLARS, Paris make.
18 Dozen Gentlemen's WHITE LINEN
SHIRTS.
16 Dozen pairs Ladies' French BOOTS.
15 Dozen pairs Ladies' French SHOES.
32 Dozen pairs Gentlemen's French BOOTS.
32 Dozen pairs Gentlemen's Black SILK
LACED SHOES.
LADIES' CLOTHES.
1 Case fine French EMBROIDERES,
1,500 yards.
1 Case fine TURKISH LACES.
1 Case fine Printed CALICO.
1 Case fine LINEN.

1 Case FRILLINGS, CREWEL WORKS,
 &c., &c.
 As the whole of these Goods must be cleared
 off within a limited time, they will be offered to
 the Public at low prices to ensure sale.
 Hongkong, 12th July, 1882. [13232]

WANTED by an ENGLISHMAN, a SITU-
 ATION in any capacity as Clerk, Shop-
 man, &c. Apply to E. H. Duff's Press. (13233)

B **BRITISH NORTH BORNEO**
COMPANY'S
EMIGRATION AGENCY,
MESSRS. BIRLEY & Co.'s OFFICES,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, 20th June, 1882. (1184)

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND
TO JAPAN.

D. B. BRUKLE attends Ships daily in
YOKOHAMA BAY. CALL FLAG F.
20th May, 1882. (1184)

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.

FOR 1932.

With which is incorporated THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY, which is now in its TWENTY-SEVEN YEAR OF PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The

ports of CHONGKING, WLADEWOSTOCK, MANILA, and PENANG have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes the NEW

ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amend-

ment to the Treaty between the United States and China, the New Treaty between Germany and China, a translation of the Treaty between Spain and ANKARA signed in 1930, &c.

THE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS has been increased by upwards of 1,100 names, and gives reference to over 2,000 NEW RESIDENTS.

Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1932.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, DISPENSERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS, SUNDRIES, AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REEQUIPPED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., 105, ROYAL DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, so that publication, should as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 14th, 1932.

The last received Reuter's telegram records as a fact what had previously been threatened. The public were on tiptoe with excitement, and speculation in Europe on the course of events in Egypt must have been high. To British forbearance there seemed no limit. Everything, however, must have an end some time, and the miserable vacillation of the British Government has apparently come to a termination. The peace-at-any-price members of the Cabinet will probably say that they were hurried into war by the force of events, and urge that they only at length resorted to force as a measure of self-defence and to protect the Khedive, who had relied upon their aid, and accepted the dignity on receiving the assurance of their support. This is all very well in its way, but to find the real reason for the present awkward complication by which England has been plunged into a small war it is necessary to go back to the time when Mr. Gladstone, on taking office, reversed the foreign policy of his great rival, and thereby alienated all the Great Powers but Russia, without even making a friend of her. The present position looks serious enough. Unless the British Admiralty has a sufficient force to effectively crush ARABY it is to be feared that we may be involved in a long struggle, which must end in pecuniary loss, and can gain us slight accession of prestige and little or no extension of power. If we subdue ARABY it is very doubtful whether the Powers, which hold aloof now, would allow England to settle the future of Egypt in her own way. England is completely isolated in the action she has taken, and has elected, but only after appealing to the Powers, to play for her own hand. Perhaps after all it is better that the agreement with France has come to an end. Public opinion in England has lately appeared to run counter to joint action with a Power that had shown a disposition to allow her ally to pick the chestnuts out of the fire. The last received number of Punch has a cartoon in which the representatives of England and France are depicted bestriding a huge scorpion, John Bull being seated in front and guiding the monster's head. John Bull is exhorted to "hold on," and reminded that he at least cannot "afford to fall." John Bull has held on and his French confrere has quietly slipped off, his seat being anything but comfortable or safe. The telegrams have recorded, day after day, a graver position of affairs, from which it was evident that, unless Mr. Gladstone pusillanimously threw up the sponge, he must drift into hostilities. These have commenced; there was, at this late stage, no other course consistent with the maintenance of British honor; and it is some slight satisfaction to find that the grand old flag has not once again been lowered in the dust.

The war upon which England has now embarked may be concluded in a week; it may develop into a more prolonged and extended struggle. It is really, we would find hope, a contest with the leaders of the Egyptian army, but behind them is the probably the Ottoman influence at work. ARABY may be a tool of the Sultan or he may be an ambitious adventurer who aspires to the throne himself. The following extract from a speech made by ARABY to the assembly of Notables at Cairo on the 25th May gives some insight into his character and pretensions:—"As the locusts 'obscure the light of heaven in their flight,' and where they settle, eat up every green

thing, even so do the Western Powers 'darken the light of our civilisation and seek to destroy the tender shoots of liberty, fertility, and justice which cover our happy land as with a garment. O ye sons of the Faithful and chosen representatives of a patriotic people! behold in me the champion of right against might, of the weak against the strong, of the oppressed against the oppressor. When your tale of bricks is doubled, behold your Moses is at hand. Behold! At the unanimous desire of the nation I now call upon you to re-instate me as Minister of War. You will also proceed to vote the deposition of the Khedive; a reduction in the interest annually paid to usurious bondholders; and a corresponding increase in the tribute due to our august Sovereign the Sultan—may his shadow never grow less! I may add that the army is resolved to give Egypt a position among civilized nations by spreading knowledge through the country, maintaining union and order, and administering justice to every one. I have said. I now call upon all those who are in favour of these things to rise, and lifting up their hands to Allah, proclaim the glad tidings to the people. Bismillah!" With the exception of the military, however, no one responded to this address, and it seems clear that ARABY's supporters are almost entirely confined to his brother officers. We can only hope that this may prove to be the case, in which event it is probable that the cloud which is now breaking over Egypt may soon clear away, and the Khedive's authority be restored on a better and more secure foundation. At the same time it will be the duty of the British Government to take precautions to secure the safety of the great highway which is of such immense importance to her vast trade with the East, even though this may involve a temporary military occupation of the country.

The British steamer *Nelson* left the Kowloon dock yesterday and the German steamer *Atlantis* was despatched there.

The parade and inspection of the Fire Brigade for yesterday has been postponed until the 25th inst.

The attention of our readers is drawn to the further postponement of the departure of the French mail, until to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. The post closes at seven, except for late letters.

It would seem that the estates in the bankruptcies which have been standing over for so many years are now being finally wound up. There is a notice posted at the door of the Supreme Court stating that the creditors in some half-dozen of these ancient forgotten cases can obtain their dividends on application.

We note by papers recently received that a company called "The Tourists," including among their number Miss Marie Burton and Mr. Glover, formerly of Hudson's Strap Factory, have made a successful sojourn in Hongkong from whence they proceeded to the Monarch at Yokohama, intending subsequently to visit Shanghai and Hongkong. Miss Burton is favourably known as an opera and ballad singer in this colony.

The Straits Times says:—We have reason to believe that there has been some misunderstanding about the departure of the *Monarch* from Hongkong. The French mail, which was to have departed on the 13th inst., is to be delayed (as far as Penang) on the 14th inst. The *Monarch*, it has been much, is rather anxious, and suggests the contrivance, who should be consulted with the coming Lieut. Governor or the non-existent Hotel manager.

A passenger on board the Singapore steamer *Stratford*, writing from Siam, has favoured the *Straits Times* with the following extract from the steamer's log, giving particulars of the run from Singapore to that port:—

Departed from Singapore at 10.30 a.m. on 12th May. Left Singapore at 10.30 a.m. on 12th May. At 10.30 a.m. cast off Pilot at 9.45 a.m. At 10.30 a.m. cast off Pilot at 9.45 a.m.

May 20th 10.30 a.m. 377 30.00

May 21st 10.30 a.m. 378 30.00

May 22nd 10.30 a.m. 379 30.00

May 23rd 10.30 a.m. 380 30.00

May 24th 10.30 a.m. 381 30.00

May 25th 10.30 a.m. 382 30.00

May 26th 10.30 a.m. 383 30.00

May 27th 10.30 a.m. 384 30.00

May 28th 10.30 a.m. 385 30.00

May 29th 10.30 a.m. 386 30.00

May 30th 10.30 a.m. 387 30.00

May 31st 10.30 a.m. 388 30.00

June 1st 10.30 a.m. 389 30.00

June 2nd 10.30 a.m. 390 30.00

June 3rd 10.30 a.m. 391 30.00

June 4th 10.30 a.m. 392 30.00

June 5th 10.30 a.m. 393 30.00

June 6th 10.30 a.m. 394 30.00

June 7th 10.30 a.m. 395 30.00

June 8th 10.30 a.m. 396 30.00

June 9th 10.30 a.m. 397 30.00

June 10th 10.30 a.m. 398 30.00

June 11th 10.30 a.m. 399 30.00

June 12th 10.30 a.m. 400 30.00

June 13th 10.30 a.m. 401 30.00

June 14th 10.30 a.m. 402 30.00

June 15th 10.30 a.m. 403 30.00

June 16th 10.30 a.m. 404 30.00

June 17th 10.30 a.m. 405 30.00

June 18th 10.30 a.m. 406 30.00

June 19th 10.30 a.m. 407 30.00

June 20th 10.30 a.m. 408 30.00

June 21st 10.30 a.m. 409 30.00

June 22nd 10.30 a.m. 410 30.00

June 23rd 10.30 a.m. 411 30.00

June 24th 10.30 a.m. 412 30.00

June 25th 10.30 a.m. 413 30.00

June 26th 10.30 a.m. 414 30.00

June 27th 10.30 a.m. 415 30.00

June 28th 10.30 a.m. 416 30.00

June 29th 10.30 a.m. 417 30.00

June 30th 10.30 a.m. 418 30.00

July 1st 10.30 a.m. 419 30.00

July 2nd 10.30 a.m. 420 30.00

July 3rd 10.30 a.m. 421 30.00

July 4th 10.30 a.m. 422 30.00

July 5th 10.30 a.m. 423 30.00

July 6th 10.30 a.m. 424 30.00

July 7th 10.30 a.m. 425 30.00

July 8th 10.30 a.m. 426 30.00

July 9th 10.30 a.m. 427 30.00

July 10th 10.30 a.m. 428 30.00

July 11th 10.30 a.m. 429 30.00

July 12th 10.30 a.m. 430 30.00

July 13th 10.30 a.m. 431 30.00

July 14th 10.30 a.m. 432 30.00

July 15th 10.30 a.m. 433 30.00

July 16th 10.30 a.m. 434 30.00

July 17th 10.30 a.m. 435 30.00

July 18th 10.30 a.m. 436 30.00

July 19th 10.30 a.m. 437 30.00

July 20th 10.30 a.m. 438 30.00

July 21st 10.30 a.m. 439 30.00

July 22nd 10.30 a.m. 440 30.00

July 23rd 10.30 a.m. 441 30.00

July 24th 10.30 a.m. 442 30.00

July 25th 10.30 a.m. 443 30.00

July 26th 10.30 a.m. 444 30.00

July 27th 10.30 a.m. 445 30.00

July 28th 10.30 a.m. 446 30.00

July 29th 10.30 a.m. 447 30.00

July 30th 10.30 a.m. 448 30.00

July 31st 10.30 a.m. 449 30.00

August 1st 10.30 a.m. 450 30.00

August 2nd 10.30 a.m. 451 30.00

August 3rd 10.30 a.m. 452 30.00

August 4th 10.30 a.m. 453 30.00

August 5th 10.30 a.m. 454 30.00

August 6th 10.30 a.m. 455 30.00

August 7th 10.30 a.m. 456 30.00

August 8th 10.30 a.m. 457 30.00

August 9th 10.30 a.m. 458 30.00

August 10th 10.30 a.m. 459 30.00

August 11th 10.30 a.m. 460 30.00

August 12th 10.30 a.m. 461 30.00

August 13th 10.30 a.m. 462 30.00

August 14th 10.30 a.m. 463 30.00

of any kind. This will result in the Chinese word being connected with the same radical idea.

Dr. Tyler gives a brief essay in *Macmillan's Magazine* for May, 1932, on "The Study of Chinese," which is worthy of passing notice. After

officiating passages on the etymology of the Chinese character for "China," he discusses

Mr. Herbert Spencer's "Chinese Institutions," and showing that author's conclusions re-

specting Chinese customs are incorrect, he pro-

ceeds to the discussion of another question—hand-shaking—raised by the same writer at p.

135. Mr. Spencer endeavours to show how the custom may have originated, but fails to con-

vince us that he has found the right idea. Neither does he convince Dr. Tyler, who remarks

that "our present fashion hardly appears to have been used among the ancients, indeed to shake hands can only be expressed in Greek or Latin by a circumlocution. But other modes of

greeting (Shanku-pinghuan) was the act of solemn compact, especially of marriage, like the *strenuosa junctio* of the Romans, and such it

remains in modern marriage." Taking first the question of shaking hands by friends at meeting

or parting we have no reference to the Chinese custom of joining one's own hands instead of

taking the hand of another. We will now look at our custom of shaking hands among the Chinese as much as their custom among us. I have re-

marked in some former "Chips" how frequently we find words expressing such ideas as honour, respect, formed by means of the picture of a hand. Witness, for example, the words

Shang, to join the hands before the breast as when bowing. Ping, to bow, respect, honour, salute, &c., originally formed by means of the picture of the right and left hands joined as they

are today by a Chinese when he makes a bow. Many expressions indicate the hands being

struck together in an emphatic way, as among the Israelites. "Be not thou of them that strike hands, or of them that are sureties for debts," or of old Testament law, where the hand-shake, or striking hands in promise or compact, was a solemn and binding act. We are a little

surprised to find in this connection an illustration drawn from the present custom of driving bargains in the East, by putting the hand up the sleeve of the purchaser and pressing his

fingers.

Dr. Tyler adds:—"When giving 'the right hand of fellowship' passes into a ceremony of salutation, it takes many forms. On classic Greek funeral monuments, where the living seem to be taken a long farewell of the dead, they hold hands with a firm but gentle grasp of most pathetic meaning. As to the meaning expressed by shaking hands, it may be seen from Shakespeare to be just what is meant by other varieties of hand-joining, as 'they shake hands, and are sworn brothers,' 'let me shake thy hand, I never held thee,' 'I hold it fit that we shake hands and part.' It is not necessary to write a whole treatise on shaking hands.

I should like to find room for the discussion of the question regarding the use of white or black as a mourning colour. In Mr. Spencer's 'Ceremonial Institutions,' p. 132, quoted by Dr. Tyler (*Macmillan*, May, 1932, p. 78) an asterisk is made to trace the origin of the custom to the taking of black as coming from hair-stuffs. Mr. Spencer says:—"Contrived in China. Here, with a swarming agricultural population, not tending animals to any considerable extent, textile fabrics of hair are relatively expensive; and of the textile fabrics made of silk and cotton, those of cotton must obviously be much the cheaper. Hence for mourning drapery black-cloth is used; and the unbleached cotton being of a dirty white, this has, by association, established itself as the mourning colour." Dr. Tyler does not find it difficult to effectually upset the pretty theory or dogmatic assertion of Mr. Spencer, for he shows from Dr. Legge's 'Shi-King' that white mourning is very common in China, while cotton clothing was in the hands of the poor. Neither on the question is here opened up. Why black clothing should have been used in mourning, we are white-gloved, white-palms, &c., at certain times in connection with mourning obsequies, and nothing is more common than the use of white lilies, snowdrops, and other white flowers for mourning wreaths. It is difficult to suggest an explanation of these customs which can prove thoroughly satisfactory all round. Professor Angelo de Gubernatis, in speaking of trees and plants consecrated with funerals, says:—"En général, l'arbre divin est propice à l'immortalité, l'arbre diabolique est sinistre et funéraire. La légende épouvante à l'égard des exceptions; et parmi les plus significatives on peut citer le caractère funéraire attribué à la *Mikolida pampahua* à la roine des fleurs. Elle pousse sur les tombes; voilà la raison qui la rend sinistre: 'Du pampio qui ordit sur les tombes, on doit éviter de l'approcher.' He goes on ('*Mythologie des Fleurs*,' I, 167 seq.) to quote several early writers who regarded black as an unlucky colour, and fit for employing as a symbol of death, hence the sombre vesture, and other plants of similar nature came to be so used. More will be said in this subject in connection with the study of Oriental Plant Lore.

The study of the Sabbath question, and the day of rest, as pursued by Dr. Tyler (*Macmillan*, May, 1932, seq.) is very interesting. He refers to the Buddhististic day of rest, but does not say anything of the Chinese *Nga* which Dr. Williams, in his 'Taoist Dictionary,' gives as a colloquial word, meaning the day after the new moon. This word is very interesting. In earlier times it was applied, not to two but four days in each month, on which day masters were wont to give their workmen a holiday, or extra furlough. In fact, to this day certain classes of people claim the privilege of keeping each of the four days (2nd, 8th, 16th, and 23rd) still, for a reason which is stated in the text. The day after the new moon was referred to the festival by Dr. Tyler for a fuller treatment of this matter.

SUPREME COURT.

13th July.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

McQUINN V. O'KEEFE, \$1,000.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Francis for the defendant.

This case has been twice before the court before, and it was now concluded. Captain O'Keefe, the defendant, was cross-examined, and he was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

He was asked to state the amount of the sum of \$1,000 which he had received from the plaintiff.

